The New York Times.

PICTORIAL LINCOLN HISTORY

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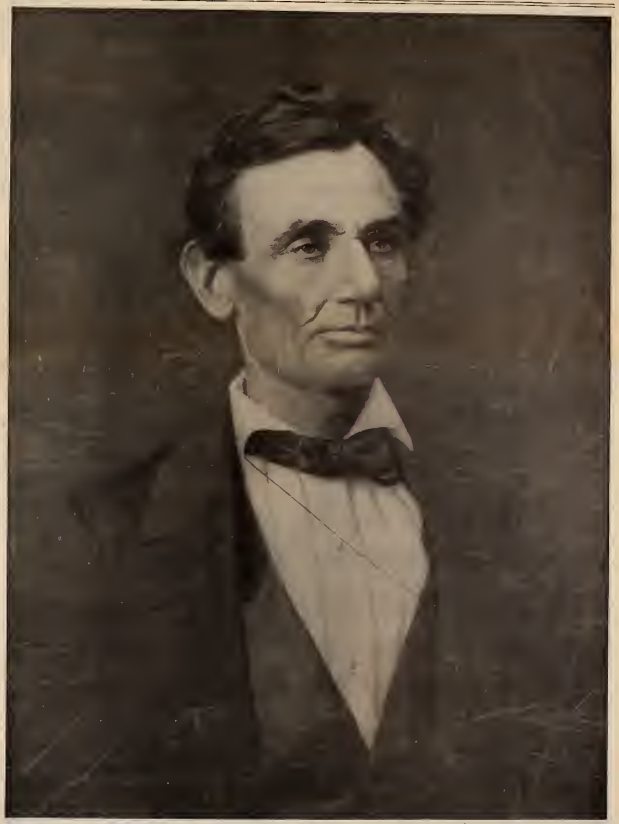

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"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL"

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN AS TOLD IN PICTURES

Born at Rock Spring Farm, near Hodgensville, Kentucky, February 12, 1809; moved to Gentryville, Indiana, 1816; moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, 1830; moved to New Salem, Illinois, on coming of age in 1830, and failed disastrously in the grocery business; Captain in Black Hawk War in 1832; became Postmaster of New Salem; elected to State Legislature in 1837 for one term; studied law, moved to Springfield, and entered law firm of Stuart & Lincoln; married Mary Todd, November 4, 1842; formed two new law firms, Lincoln & Logan and Lincoln & Herndon; elected to Congress, 1845; made himself famous by speech at first Republican Convention in 1856; attained National celebrity in debate with Stephen A. Douglas in seven Illinois towns in 1858; nominated for the Presidency in Chicago, 1860; inaugurated March 4, 1861; Emancipation Proclamation, 1863; assassinated in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died next day; buried at Springfield, Illinois, May 4, 1865.

I.—HIS CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH, 1809-1831

Stockade Home Which Abraham Lincoln, the President's Grandfather, Built in the Kentucky Wilderness on Moving There from Virginia in 1773.

The first Abraham Lincoln, the Pioneer, took up a tract of land near the present city of Louisville, and built the fort shown in the picture to defend his family from the Indians. Nevertheless, he was himself murdered by an Indian. He was unable to educate his youngest son, Thomas, who became the father of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Killing of Lincoln's Grandfather in Kentucky in 1786. The Child is Lincoln's Father, Thomas.

Home Where Lincoln Was Born on February 12, 1809, Rock Spring Farm, on Nolan's Creek, Hardin County, Ky.

Lincoln's parents were Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. They were married at the home of Richard Berry, near Beechland, Ky.

Where Lincoln's Parents Were Married, in 1806, Near Beechland, Ky.

Rock Spring Farm in Kentucky, Where Lincoln Was Born.

Rock Spring, on Rock Spring Farm, Ky. (See 76.)

Two years after they were married, Lincoln's parents moved to Rock Spring Farm, near Hodgensville, Ky., on the Big South Fork of Nolan's Creek. Here Lincoln was born. The cabin was of the rudest sort, with a single room, only one window and a big outside chimney. Rock Spring Farm was indeed a poor place, with thin, unproductive soil. The fine spring was its only good feature.

Nolan's Creek, Ky., Near Lincoln's Birthplace.

In 1813 the family moved to a better place on Knob's Creek, six miles from Hodgensville. From there, three years later, they emigrated through the wilderness to Indiana.

Lincoln Family Moving from Kentucky to Indiana in 1816. Abraham 7 Years Old.

Abraham Hears from His Mother the Story of His Grandfather's Death.

Funeral of Lincoln's Mother at Gentryville, Indiana, in 1818.

Lincoln Farm in Indiana, Where They Moved in 1816 from Kentucky.

The First Indiana House, Which Lincoln, a Boy of Seven, Helped to Build.

Mouth of Anderson's Creek, Where Lincoln Kept the Ferryboat Which He Operated on the Ohio When 16 Years Old.

Learning Arithmetic in His Father's Kitchen, Gentryville, Ind.

Spent Every Possible Hour Reading, Indiana.

Anderson Creek Ferry, Where Lincoln Operated a Boat Across the Ohio River.

Lincoln's First Half Dollar Earned as a Boy by Rowing Passengers to An Ohio River Steamboat.

As a boy, Lincoln was champion of his neighborhood in all manly sports. He was tall, thin and powerful. Already he was famous for his stories and witty sayings.

First Trip to New Orleans on Flat Boat Which He Made Himself, 18 Years Old.

An Indiana Boy in Homespun and Coonskin.

The Crawford House, near Gentryville, Ind., Where Lincoln "Worked Out" as a Boy. The Wages Went to His Father.

A "Bowhand" on the Mississippi, 20 Years Old.

Champion Wrestler at 16—Indiana.

A Farmhand at 25 Cents a Day—Indiana.

First Hand Study of Slavery at the New Orleans Market, 18 Years Old.

Moving to Illinois in 1830. Lincoln Driving the Oxen. Their Destination Was Sangamon County, in the Southern Part of the State. At This Time Lincoln Was Tall, Lean, Active and Physically Powerful.

It was this experience that determined Lincoln's bitter, life long enmity to slavery.

Moving to Illinois. Making Camp for the Night. The Roads Were in Shocking Condition. Sometimes There Were No Roads, and a Way for the Teams Had to Be Cut Through Woods.

A Local Champion Marksman at 18, Indiana.

The First Lincoln Home at New Salem, Ill., 1830.

Earliest Portrait—1846. He Was 37 Years Old.

Earning His Reputation as a Rail-splitter, in 1830, on Moving to Macon County, Ill.

Wrestling with Armstrong, the Clary Grove Champion, Illinois.

II.—LINCOLN THE MAN, 1831-1861

In 1831, Lincoln came of age and started out for himself. Previously, according to the custom of the country, all his earnings had belonged to his father. He now became a clerk at New Salem. He also tended a grist mill, which gave him a chance to read. His first business venture, Lincoln & Berry, general storekeepers, set him in debt for many years. His friends jocularly called it "the National Debt."

Practising Speaking at Sangamon Creek, Ill., 22 Years Old. Lincoln Began to Speak in Public as Soon as He Determined to Become a Lawyer.

Studied Law by Fire Light, Sangamon County, Ill.

Borrowed Every Book in New Salem.

Clerk in Denton Offutt's General Store at New Salem, Ill., 21 Years Old.

House at Bowling Green, Near New Salem, Ill., Where Lincoln Boarded in 1831 While He Was Studying Law.

Black Hawk, Against Whom Lincoln Led a Company in 1832. Lincoln Had a Rough Experience in the Woods, But His Company Never Got Into Action.

In the Black Hawk War—1832.

Postmaster of New Salem in the Thirties. Carried Letters in His Hat.

Black Hawk War, 1832. Captain Lincoln Saving Life of an Innocent Indian, Whom His Men Wanted to Shoot on Suspicion of Being Hostile.

Thomas Lincoln's Home at Farmington, Ill., Until His Death in 1851.

Well Near New Salem, Ill., Where Lincoln Met Ann Rutledge, to Whom He Was First Engaged. Her Death Prostrated Him.

Used to Read Law on the Woodpile, Illinois, 23 Years Old.

Mary S. Owens, of New Salem, Who Refused Lincoln's Offer of Marriage. At the Time Lincoln's Finances Were at Their Worst.

The Lover's Path at New Salem, Incidental to the Courtship of Ann Rutledge. This Was Her Second Engagement. They Were to Have Been Married as Soon as Lincoln Was Admitted to the Bar.

Most Popular Story Teller of His Time—1830-1860.

Lincoln & Barry's Store at New Salem, Ill. Lincoln's First Business Venture and a Failure, 1831. Picture Taken in 1895.

Portrait of Lincoln in 1853. At This Time He Was Said to Be the Most Popular Man in Illinois.

In a Wager Upon Who Could Produce "the Worst Horse," Lincoln Appeared with a Saw Horse—New Salem, Ill.

LINCOLN THE LAWYER

Lincoln Reading Law at New Salem, Ill.

Bookcase and Chair from Office of Lincoln & Herndon, Lincoln's Third Law Partnership—1848.

Major John T. Stuart, Who Induced Lincoln to Study Law and Loaned Him Books. Afterward He Formed a Partnership with Lincoln Under the Title of Stuart & Lincoln. Lincoln's Best Law Work, However, Was Done Subsequently to This Partnership.

Interior of Stuart & Lincoln's Law Office, Springfield, Ill.

Law Office of Stuart & Lincoln, Springfield, Ill. Lincoln's First Law Partnership About 1840.

Office of Lincoln & Logan, Springfield, Ill. Lincoln's Second Law Partnership.

Early in His Career as a Lawyer He Became Locally Celebrated as an Amazingly Effective Speaker.

Edwards House at Springfield, Ill. Where Lincoln Was Married.

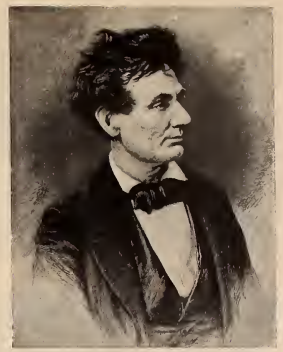
Globe Tavern, Springfield, Where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Boarded After Their Marriage, at $2 a Week Each.

William Henry Herndon, Lincoln's Third Law Partner, and Author of the Most Intimate and Illuminating Book of Personal Reminiscences About Lincoln. The Partnership Was Dissolved When He Went to Congress and Renewed After His Return.

Lincoln, the Lawyer—1857. This Picture Shows Him as Probably the High Tide of Energy and Intellectual Ability.

Rock Island Bridge. In the Suit Involving This Bridge, Lincoln Made, in 1857, One of the Most Celebrated Addresses in Legal History.

"On the Circuit," a Characteristic Glimpse of Lincoln's Hard Career in Law.



Lincoln, the Lawyer, of Springfield, Ill.

Court House at Danville, Ill., Where Lincoln Tried Many Cases.

James Shields, Auditor of Illinois, Who Challenged Lincoln to a Duel in 1842. Duel Ended in a Laugh and a Dinner.

Court House at Lincoln, Ill., Where Lincoln Tried Many Cases.

Campaign Incident—Gift of Stockings.

Court House at Metamora, Ill., Where Lincoln Often Appeared.

Court House at Clinton, Ill., Where Lincoln Tried Many Cases.

Court House at Paris, Ill., Where Lincoln Tried Many Cases.

Lincoln probably tried more cases than any man in the Eighth Circuit. He was conceded, at this time, to be the best trial lawyer in Illinois.

Law Books from Office of Lincoln & Herndon, Lincoln's Third Law Partnership—1848.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt, Who Was First Court Stenographer in Illinois and Took Down Lincoln's Celebrated Bridge Address in 1857.

Court Week on the Eighth Illinois Circuit, Where Lincoln Practised.

Where Lincoln Was Nominated for Congress in 1845.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant."

Scene of the First Debate, Ottawa, Ill., in 1858.

THE SEVEN DEBATES
First—Ottawa, August 21.
Second—Freeport, August 27.
Third—Jonesboro, September 15.
Fourth—Charleston, September 18.
Fifth—Galesburg, October 7.
Sixth—Quincy, October 13.
Seventh—Alton, October 15.

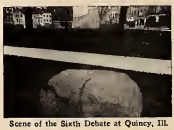
Lincoln, the Lawyer—1858.

Quincy, Ill., Scene of the Sixth Debate, in 1858.

Scene of the Fourth Debate at Charleston.

Scene of the Second Debate at Freeport.

When He Was Nominated, 1860.



Scene of the Sixth Debate at Quincy, Ill.

Scene of the Seventh Debate at Alton.

The Third Debate at Jonesboro.

The Portraits of Lincoln and Douglas on This Page Accurately Show the Way These Celebrated Orators Looked at the Period of the Debate.

Lincoln, the Lawyer, Taken at Macomb, 1858.

Stephen A. Douglas, Whose Celebrated Debates with Lincoln in 1858 in Seven Illinois Cities Resulted in Lincoln's First Mention for the Presidency.

Lincoln, the Lawyer—1859.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Galesburg—the Fifth Debate.

THE NOMINATION

Life Mask. Made in 1860.

Side View of Life Mask.

The Wigwam at Chicago, Where Lincoln Was Nominated for the Presidency.

Norman B. Judd, Chairman of Republican National Committee at Lincoln's Nomination.

CANDIDATES.

Republican: Lincoln and Hamlin.

Douglas-Democracy: Douglas and Johnson.

Democratic: Breckinridge and Lane.

Constitutional Union: Bell and Everett.

Chair Occupied by Chairman of Convention That Nominated Lincoln to the Presidency.

Taken the Day After Nomination.

Judge David Davis, Who Headed the Illinois "Boomers" at the Convention Which Nominated Lincoln in 1860.

When Nominated.

Just Before Taking Office in 1861.

February, 1860.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

Total, 303 Votes.

Lincoln, 180.
Breckinridge, 72.
Douglas, 12.
Bell, 39.

Lincoln Over All, 57.

Lincoln Raising the Flag at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on His Way to Inauguration.

Lincoln's House at Springfield, Ill, When Elected President.

On February 11, 1861, Lincoln and his family left Springfield for the Inauguration. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and his children. Along the route crowds gathered at every station to wish him well. He was profoundly affected. At several places, notably Philadelphia, demonstrations of some magnitude were made.

Lincoln Leaving Springfield for the Inauguration.

III.—LINCOLN THE PRESIDENT, 1861-1865

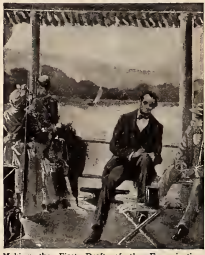
The Inauguration, March 4, 1861.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

Lincoln in 1861.

White House in Lincoln's Time.

President Lincoln Receiving Visitors. He Was Accessible to Practically Every Citizen, However Plain, Who Called at the White House.



Making the First Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Summer of 1862. Without Consulting with Anyone, and Without Even the Knowledge of His Cabinet, He Prepared the Original Draft in the Gallery of the White House Which Overlooks the Potomac.

Portrait Sent to Joshua Speed.

Lincoln in 1862.

Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's Vice-President, Who Took Office With Him on March 4, 1861.

Wm. H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, Who Took Office With Him on March 4, 1861.

Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to His Cabinet.

From the Painting by F. B. Carpenter, now hanging in the White House. From left to right they are Stanton, Chase, Lincoln, Wells, Smith, Blair and Bates. Seward is seated in front of Smith. Not a member had any knowledge of the Proclamation previous to the reading here pictured. All agreed, but upon Secretary Seward's advice, it was laid aside until it could be supported by military success. All were pledged to secrecy. After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued the Proclamation.

At the Close of the War, 1864, Age 55.

THE WAR

General Scott Taking Leave of the Cabinet.

Replying to Protests of Delegates.

A Return from Washington to Old Scenes.

Sketch Made During the War.

Lincoln Awaiting Dispatches in the Telegraph Room of the War Department.

While President. Photograph by Brady.

Lincoln in 1863—Brady.

Taken in 1863 or 1864.

Interesting War Photograph.

There was little social life during the Lincoln Administration—only the State dinners and receptions that were absolutely necessary. The times were too serious, the excitement too intense. Lincoln was always accessible to visitors and delegates, even in the darkest days of the War.

Reception in the East Room of the White House, 1865.

Joshua F. Speed, Lincoln's Most Intimate Friend, and His Wife.

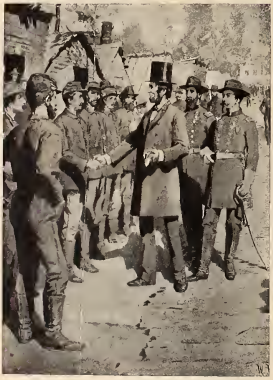
LINCOLN IN CAMP

Interesting War Portrait.

Lincoln and His Generals.

At McClellan's Headquarters.

While President.



Lincoln Visiting Camp and Shaking Hands with the Soldiers.

Lincoln in 1864—Brady.

Lincoln in War Time.

Taken Early in 1865.

Lincoln Visiting McClellan.

Reviewing McClellan's Army.

Lincoln at Antietam.

Lincoln Visiting Camp During the War. It Was Here That He Displayed at Its Height His Wonderful Kinship with Men of Every Rank. He Entered Into the Very Lives of the Common Soldiers.

LINCOLN AND HIS FAMILY

Lincoln Entering Richmond, Leading Tad.

Willie Lincoln, Who Died in 1862 at the Age of Nine Years.

Mary Todd Lincoln, Wife of the President. Lincoln's First Words on Hearing of His Election Were: "There's a Little Woman Down at Our Home Who Would Like to Hear This—I'll Go and Tell Her."

The Lincoln Family After Willie's Death. Tad is Shown Sitting at His Father's Right. Robert, Who is Standing, Was Then a Student at Harvard.

His Last Portrait, Taken April 9, 1865, the Sunday Before His Assassination.

The President and Tad.

Mary Todd Lincoln Was a Kentucky Girl. It Was Said That "the Battle Line Crossed the Very Hearthstone of the President's Home."

Lincoln and His Son, Tad—Brady, 1864.

Robert Lincoln, the Second Son, Who Became Garfield's Secretary of War. He Was Minister to Great Britain 1889-93.

The Lincoln Family. From Left to Right: Robert, Mr. Lincoln, Willie, Mrs. Lincoln, Tad.

IV.—DEATH AND FUNERAL OF LINCOLN

The Shooting of Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865. The Party Consisted of Major Rathbone, Who is Shown at the Left of the Picture; Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and the President.

John Wilkes Booth, Who Shot Lincoln.

Ford's Theater, in Which Lincoln Was Shot.

Booth Leaping Out of Box.

Booth Crossing the Stage.

Lincoln Box on the Fatal Night.

Booth and Herold Overtaken in Barn at Bowling Green, Va. Herold Surrendered. The Barn Was Fired and Booth Was Forced to Come to the Door, Where Sergeant Corbett of the Sixteenth Cavalry Lost His Head and Shot Him.

Chair in Which Lincoln Sat When Assassinated.

House Opposite Theater Where Lincoln Died.

Booth Escaped on a Horse Awaiting Behind the Theater.

Laura Keene, Who Was Playing "Our American Cousin" When Lincoln Was Shot.

Bridge Over the Potomac Which Booth Crossed in His Flight.

Sergeant Boston Corbett, Who Shot Booth in the Door of the Bowling Green Barn, Where He Had Taken Refuge.

Mrs. Surratt's House in Washington, Where Booth and the Conspirators Had Arranged the Assassination.

The Death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865.

LAST SCENES of the LINCOLN TRAGEDY

Funeral Services at Presidential Mansion.

Funeral Train Leaving Washington.

Funeral Car Crossing the Hudson River.

City Hall, New York, in Mourning.

The Catafalque in Front of City Hall, New York.

Lying in State in Chicago.

Funeral Procession in New York City.

Lincoln Funeral Car.

On April 21, 1865, the funeral train of nine cars left Washington for New York. This city was draped in mourning. After the parade and ceremonies, the train passed on to Chicago. There were many stops. The train reached Springfield, Ill., on May 3, where the body lay in State. The burial was at Oakridge Cemetery on May 4.

The Military Court That Tried the Assassins.

The Lincoln Conspirators: Mrs. Surratt, George A. Atzerodt, Davy Herold and Lewis Payne, All of Whom Were Executed; Dr. Samuel Mudd and Samuel Arnold, Who Were Sentenced to Life Imprisonment; Michael O'Laughlin, Who Died in Prison; and Edward Spangler, Who Was Pardoned.

Execution of Four of the Conspirators, Mrs. Surratt, George A. Atzerodt, Davy Herold and Lewis Payne.

LINCOLN RELICS AND MEMORIALS

Grant Visits the Tomb of Lincoln at Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

Equestrian Statue on the Brooklyn Memorial Arch.

Lincoln Catacomb and Sarcophagus.

Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill.

St. Gaudens's Statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Grave of Lincoln's Mother in Southern Indiana

Statue in Rochester, N. Y.

Memorial Building, Lincoln Farm.

Bust of Lincoln.

Bust of Lincoln.

Work Table from Lincoln Home at Springfield.

Chair from Lincoln Home at Springfield.

Desk on Which the Inaugural Address Was Written.

Weinman's Statue of Lincoln at Hodgenville, Ky., His Birthplace.

Cabinet Made by Lincoln.

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